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~~SECRET~~ ~~NOFORN~~

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I N F OFIRST CHAPTERARMED FORCESALBANIAA R M Y

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1. - Organization and Location of Unitsa). Arty Unit stationed in Elbasan

a training march. The 8 field Arty guns are similar to the Soviet 122 mm. (short) guns type M-1910/30, illustrated in book " Guns and equipment in the hands of the enemy" [redacted]

The A/T guns are similar to the Soviet A/T gun caliber 85 mm, M-1945, which is also illustrated in the a/m book. The field Arty guns were towed by American G.M.C. trucks. The A/T guns were towed by Soviet Z.I.S. trucks. The a/m guns belonged to the Arty Unit which is stationed in Elbasan.

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2. - Recruiting Servicea). Tour of Service

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It is widely spread that the tour of service for the men of the infantry will be reduced to 18 months; for the Border Guards and the Navy will be decreased to 2 years. [redacted]

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- b). The Strength of the Albanian Armed Forces and Security Forces has been decreased.

Seven thousand officers and NCOs of the Army and the Security forces, as well as privates of the Police service, were discharged from the service early in May 1956. Motive of the a/m dismissal of personnel is the relief of the national economy and the increase of working hands. The a/m reduction in force has nothing to do with a similar action which took place in previous date, when 9000 men were dismissed.

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- c). Recruiting offices, and areas where they have jurisdiction

The capital of each prefecture is also the seat of a recruiting office, having the entire area of the prefecture under its jurisdiction.

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Till March 1956 Albania had 11 Recruiting Offices( one for each prefecture). After the new administrative division, which took place in March, and since the country was divided in 4 prefectures only( KOSSE, GJITHKASTRI, TIRANE, DIBRASH) the number of Recruiting offices was decreased accordingly.

Except the Recruiting offices of the prefectures, there are such offices in the capital of each Rreth (sub-prefecture). The recruiting office of the Rreth, called Zyra Ushtarake (Military Office), is rather a branch of the Recruiting Office of the prefecture, responsible for the military problems of the ~~sub-prefecture~~ area under the jurisdiction of the sub-prefecture.

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Zyra Ushtarake of the Rreth is subordinate to the Recruiting Office ~~Office~~ ~~of the prefecture~~ of the prefecture.

the Zyra Ushta-

rake of Bilisht had 2 officers and 2 NCOs, while that of GJITHKASTRI had a strength of 2 officers only.

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**SECRET NOFORN**d). Recruiting Procedure [REDACTED] 25X1

When their turn to join the Army comes, the ~~persons~~ draftees are notified as follows: Four - six months ~~before~~ to the date of their enlistment the Recruiting Office of the prefecture notifies the Zyra Ushtarake of the sub-prefecture. The latter informs the Executive Committee of the sub-prefecture. Then the Committee through the Police stations and the People's Council of the villages <sup>notify</sup> ~~notify~~ the draftees that ~~they~~ it is their turn to report to the Selection Committee of the Recruiting ~~Office~~ Service. <sup>were dispatched</sup> ~~Office~~

[REDACTED] until 1956, ~~the~~ Selection Committees ~~used to~~ 25X1

go to the Zyra Ushtarake of the sub-prefectures. ~~Since 1956~~

Since 1956, the said committees do not go to the Zyra Ushtarake, but the draftees were ~~instructed~~ to report to the Selection Committee, stationed with the Recruiting office in the capital of the prefecture.

Previously, the draftees of the area of CERRIK used to report to the Selection Committee stationed with the Zyra Ushtarake of Cerrik; early in May 1956, the draftees who are expected to join the Army in autumn 1956, reported to the Selection Committee which is stationed, with the Recruiting Office, to Elbasan. [REDACTED] 25X1

Each draftee, after his examination by the a/m committee, receives two documents (Army Forms); one of them, ~~is~~ signed by the doctor of the committee shows the name of the bearer, the date of issue, and whether ~~or~~ not is able to join the Army. The second, signed by the Chairman of the Committee, warns the ~~the~~ bearer about his responsibility to inform the Zyra Ushtarake of the Sub-prefecture, or the Recruiting office of the prefecture (it depends on the situation). [REDACTED] 25X1

SECRET RETURN

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one [redacted]nds on the place where he lives, for any absence from the place of his residence longer than 24 hours. The same form includes instructions referring to what a draftee should have with him when reporting for enlistment.

About three weeks prior to the date of enlistment the draftees are summoned to the Zyra Ushtarake, or to the Recruiting office to get a hair-cut, and with this occasion they are reminded again to bring with them the following items:

A clean suit of clothes, and food for three days.

When this procedure is over, the draftees are instructed to go back at home, but from that moment they are obliged to be in their house every night (they cannot spend a night to any other place). The final date of enlistment is notified to the draftees as it has been described above.

The recruits are gathered to the Recruiting office of the prefecture, and the representatives of the units take them to the unit for which they have been selected.

During the period of the selection as well as when they report for enlistment the draftees are accompanied by the Chairman of the People's council or the secretary of the People's Council of their village.

### 3. - Military Equipment

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#### a). Vehicles (Transportation)

[redacted] the Arty Unit which is stationed in Elbasan is using two types of the vehicles for the towing of the Arty guns. For the Field Arty guns were used American G.M.C. trucks, while the 85mm A/T guns were towed by Soviet Z.I.S. trucks.

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A I R F O R C ESECRET NOFORN

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5. - Equipment
6. - Airfields

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a). Airfield of Berat

Location: The wire-fence surrounding the airfield begins about 200-300 m. E. of the bridge HASAN BEJ (DL-0514). The airfield is located ~~4E.~~ of the

motor-road leading from the bridge of HASAN BEJ to Berat, and S.E. of the road leading from the same bridge to KUCOVE (DL-0816). About 1000 m. from the bridge and 300 m. from the road Bridge - Kucove there is a concrete shed 100 m. long, 200 m. wide, 5 m. high, covered with a concrete roof about 0,80 m. thick.

From Dec. 1953 till Jan. 1954, when informant worked on the said airfield, the shed and the landing strip as well, were still under construction.

The landing strip had a width of about 40 m. and was ~~extended~~ parallel to the road leading from Berat to the bridge of HASAN BEJ; informant cannot remember the distance from the landing strip to the a/m road. Furthermore he does not know the total length of the landing strip because when he worked there it had not been finished yet. The only think he knows about the landing strip is that it was paved with cement(concrete) and beams( ~~The~~ ~~interrogator~~ does not say what beams).

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[REDACTED]

The villages located in the area of the airfield have been destroyed (evacuated) and the nearby little river (affluent) was filled. Informant does not know the date that the construction of this airfield began. As he heard from some engineers who worked there, the airfield in question was completed late in 1955 (he does not know exact date). As long as informant worked there, other buildings, except the a/m shed and the landing strip, had not been constructed. During the same period there were 1000 prisoners from the Prisons of Durres and Korce, 15 Albanian technicians, and 4 Soviet Air Force engineers, working on the airfield.

N A V Y

7. - P o r t s

a). Fuel storage tanks in the port of Durres

The fuel tanks of Durres are located 1000 m. from the end of the town, between the rail road and the beach, at the point where the water-break of the port begins. There are 4 circular-shaped tanks. Informant does not know their capacity. The fuels flow ~~to the tanks~~ from the tanks to the entrance of the port through a system of pipes installed under the floor of the a/m water-break. The ships get their fuel supplies from a pier located near the entrance of the port, towards the internal side of the water-break. The fuels through the a/m pipes arrive to the end of the pier. The tanks are built around a court-yard; the wall surrounding the area of the tanks is 5 m. high. Source does not know any further details.

SECOND CHAPTER

FORCES OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

LABOR ARMY

1. - Organization and Location of Labor Army Units

a). Labor Battalion stationed in Elbasan

Location: From the first of August till late in Oct. 1952, when informant

[REDACTED]

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[redacted] served with the said battalion due to lack of technicians, the labor battalion was stationed in Elbasan.

#### Armament

The men of this battalion were not armed because they were considered suspicious. the reason they had been assigned to that unit was their unloyalty to the regime.

#### Transportation Equipment

The a/m battalion had no transportation facilities. Vehicles were sent to the battalion from other Army units whenever required.

#### Strength

[redacted] the labor battalion had a strength of 300 men.

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#### Mission

The said battalion was engaged with the construction of 5 building ~~for~~ for the families of the officers serving in Elbasan.

#### ORGANIZATION

The labor battalion had a staff office( Commander, a ~~cashier~~ civilian as a cashier, two girls, typists, and a man of the Sigurini in civilian clothes), and a number of companies; informant does not know how many, because he was always absent during the battalion's ~~rool~~-call. [redacted]

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Commander: Major Myslim KETA, from Tirana.

#### SECURITY FORCES AND SPECIAL UNITS

#### 2. - State Police

##### a). Police Service and Sigurini office in Cerrik

The Police Post of Cerrik had a strength of 3 officers and 30 men.

In the same building with the police was housed the office of the Sigurini too, which has a strength of 2 officers.

##### b). Police Post of the CERRIK Oil Refinery

Till the 10 of May 1956, the oil refinery of Cerrik was guarded by a police

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post of 15 men under a Warrant-officer. Since the 10th of May the Police was abolished and the security of the oil refinery has been taken over by the Border Guard Service.

c). Abolition of branches of the Police Service

From the end of April till ~~the end of~~ early in May 1956, when the 7.000 men were released, all the branches of the People's Police, except the Traffic Police and the Fire Service, were abolished. The responsibilities of the Police have been transferred to the Border Guard Service. Most of the Police officers have been discharged, and a few of them were transferred to the Border Guard Service.

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the police post of the ~~CERRIK was abolished~~ oil refinery was abolished, and it was replaced by a post of the Border Guard Service.

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~~SECRET NOFORN~~THIRD CHAPTERINTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATIONSTATE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION1. - Supreme Administration of the Countrya). Administrative Division and Organization of the Country.

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Till late in April 1956, Albania was divided in 10 prefectures or Qark as they are called in Albanian. [ ] the official paper of the government dated 30 April 1956, published the new administrative division of the Country considered necessary due to economic reasons. With the new admin. division Albania is divided in the following four [ ] prefectures: 25X1

TIRANA, KORCE, ELBASAN, GJINCHASTER and SHKODER.

According to the same paper, with the new admin. changes have been spared 2.500 working hands, because a great number of civil-servants have been transferred from the admin. offices of the prefectures to more productive works.

The a/m number of 2.500 ~~dismissed~~ ~~civil~~ ~~servants~~ has nothing to do with the 9000

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[redacted]  
and 7000 men dismissed from the Armed Forces.

2. - Justice

[redacted]  
[redacted] in every capital of a prefecture there  
is a Departmental People's Court of Justice and a Court-martial. [redacted]

[redacted] In every village and in each Center of Work there  
is a People's Judge, replaced every year; the person to take over this post  
is indicated by the Communist Organization (Organizata Baze) of the village.  
He makes the preliminary inquiries for serious cases which are bound to come  
before the People's Court of Justice, and tries to reconcile minor cases.  
Furthermore in each village and in the Centers of Work there is another  
type of court called GJYQ SHOQETOR ( Social Court ) , engaged with the settle-  
ment of unimportant violations, chiefly of economic nature, and it consists  
of the following 6 members:

The People's Judge, appointed every year by the People's Council of the villa-  
ge, as it has been mentioned above, the president, the vice-president, the  
secretary, and two members. The other members are appointed by the Communist  
Organization and the People's Council of the village for one session only.  
Informant has no idea if the capitals of the sub-prefectures have a People's  
Court of Justice, or a type of court similar to that ~~in~~ the villages and the  
centers of work.

3. - Education

The education in Albania is divided in elementary education, middle education  
and high~~st~~ education, but he does not know if there is any.

The elementary education ~~includes~~ the kindergartens, elementary schools, and  
the unike. The children are obliged to attend kindergarten and elementary  
school. Pupils living in a village where there is a unike, or when this school  
is no more than 2 hours of walk ~~from~~ there village, are obliged to attend it.

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The middle education includes the gymnasiums, the lyceums, Pedagogic Academies, the medium technical school, and the medium school of Agriculture.

Medium Technical School of Tirana: Three years of studies are required in order to graduate any branch of this school, except the branch of nurses where two years only are required. In this school are accepted graduates of the Unike after examinations. The technical school of Tirana includes the following branches.

Economics, Nurses, Asst-Agriculturists, Geometers, building engineers, engineers for bridges and roads, etc. In the geometers' branch [redacted] were taught the following lessons:

First and second year: Bridge construction, building construction, electrolology, geography, history, physics, drawing(sketches), mathematics (Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry), and Composition.

Third year: The a/m lessons plus engineering.

#### 4. - Social Welfare

##### a). System of Social Security

The affairs of social security in Albania are handled by the Albanian Professional Union ( KOMITETI I BASHKIMEVE PROFSIONAL). In every regional capital (prefecture) there is a committee of the Professional Union formed by the president, the vice-president, the secretary, the agitator, the cashier, and the ILLICION; the latter is engaged with statistics, concerning the amount of work turned by each laborer, and with the creation of competition among the laborers.

The a/m fonctionnaires receive salary and are elected by the syndicates of the prefecture. In each center of work there is a committee of the Professional Union organized as ~~as follows~~ the a/m committee of the prefecture, with the only difference that the members of this committee are not paid, and are elected by the laborers of the center of work for one year only. The Professional Committee of the center of work appoints a committee of 4 members which takes care of the needs and the complains of the laborers. The personnel of the centers of work are obliged to be

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members of the Labor Union. The farmers( independent as well as those who belong to a cooperative) and all kinds of craftsmen working privately are not members of the said union. Each member of the union is obliged to pay 1% of his incomes(salary) as dues to the union. The dues are collected by the cashier's office of the center of work and are sent to the Committee of the Professional union seating in the capital of the prefecture.

The Professional Union provides free medical treatment to the members and their family. Furthermore it pays the following compensation for each day of absence from work due to sickness:

Members who have completed 5 years of membership receive a compensation equal to their regular salary.

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Half salary is given to the members who have completed membership of 4 years and below it.

#### PARTY ACTIVITIES

#### 5. - Organization of the Communist Party

#### A). Organizations in CERRIK

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#### Executive Committee

~~##~~ Cerrik is the seat of an Executive Committee which includes the following sections:

-Office of the President.

-Office of the Vice-President.

-Secretariate.

-Section of Education and Public Health.

-Section of the Trade.

-Farming Section.

-Section of the Taxation.

-Labor Office.

-Recruiting Office, and Civil Affairs Office.

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~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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- President of the Committee [redacted] from GPRH.
- Chief of the Commercial(trade) Section: Lombi X VILA, from Gjinolleston.
- C.P. Committee
- Secretary: Thini X KACANI, from LUGURU.
- He does not know any further details.

*Important info on all*  
Communist Organization(Organizata Baze) of the Corrik oil refinery.

Secretary: Met X BEFATI.

Members: Sali Lomath X VINCAHI.

Investi X HUCALI.

Andrea X KAMU.

Sulejman X RACO.

Thomas X ATVANGJELI.

Neim X KULIAJ.

Liron X BEGTASHI.

Hasan X BEGTASHI.

Petro X DICI.

Peoples Judge: Musret X CSIRANI.

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## M O R A L E

### 6. - Morale of the People

#### The feelings of the Albanian People towards Greece

Early in May 1956, the six motion picture theaters of Tirana played a Soviet film in which there were scenes from the exhibition of Salonica (Inspection of the King of Greece, other important personalities including the Soviet Ambassador). Due to the fact that the film included scenes from Greece the theaters were unusually crowded [redacted] was impossible to find a [redacted] 25X1

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seat. The cost of ticket, from 10-15 lek went up to 25-30 lek.

Source knows this because he happened to be in Tirana those days.

# INTERNAL SECURITY

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## 7. - Security Measures

### a). Banishment of Population

About 60 Greek families are working in the farm of Cerrik; they come from the area of Delvine [redacted]

[redacted] none of them speaks Albanian. The a/m families were confined in the ~~1960~~ interment camp of Cerrik till 1952. When the said camp was abolished (1952) the said families were not allowed to return to their villages but ~~the~~ were settled to the farm of Cerrik. [redacted] this measure was taken because the Communist Regime could not trust these people who lived in villages located near the border.

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## 8. - Prisons and Camps

### a)/ Abolition of the camp of Cerrik

The Forced-labor camp of Cerrik was abolished in 1952 [redacted]

Some of the prisoners were set free and some others have been transferred to other camps. The 60 Greek families were settled to the farm of Cerrik.

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## 9. - FOREIGN ORGANIZING MISSIONS (Non Military).

### a). Soviet Mission to the Cerrik oil refinery

[redacted] in the a/m oil refinery there were 30 Soviet engineers.

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Chief-Engineer: ~~X~~ VASHNIKOVSKI (fnu).

Engineer-fitter: ~~X~~ IANKIN (fnu).

Fitter: Teredier ~~X~~ SCRCLOF.

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There were 4 electricians and 3 oxygen-welders too. The rest of the Soviet technical personnel were helpers of the above engineers.

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FOURTH CHAPTER

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ECONOMIC SITUATION.E C O N O M Y1. - Farming

The farm of Gerrik produced maize, wheat and tobacco. Informant does not know the total production per year. [REDACTED]

The farm was equipped with tractors and threshing machines. [REDACTED]

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2. - Food Suppliesa). Salaries and ~~Wages~~ Day's Wages of the laborers

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The salaries of the employees working in the Section of Constructions of the Gerrick oil refinery are as follows:

Local employees (Albanians): Non Technical personnel from 3 - 5.000 lek monthly.

Technical personnel: " 5-10000 " "

Soviet Personnel: The salaries of the Soviet technicians were from 30 - 35.000 lek.

Laborers: 60 - 180 lek daily.

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3. - Production of raw materials (minerals)a). Oil WellsOil Refineries

Early in 1952 begun the construction of an oil refinery [REDACTED] During the years 1952 and 1953, besides the independent laborers, local and Soviet technicians, worked 6 brigades of volunteers giving a total strength of 3.000 laborers. 25X1

From 1953 and on, worked salaried independent laborers, civil-servant, and Soviet technicians. Till the 22nd of May 1956, [REDACTED] there were

1.200 independent laborers and technicians (locals) and 30 Soviet engineers. 25X1

The construction of oil refinery is expected to finish in July 1956. The 30th of July has been fixed as the day of the inauguration. [REDACTED]

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about the capacity of the oil refinery; the discussion of such subjects is strictly prohibited. The refinery will produce gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil, pitch, grease, and different types of lub. oils.

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Part of the oil refinery only is expected to be ready in July . The whole work is expected to finish late in 1957. All the necessary machinery and other mechanical equipment comes from the Soviet Union.

FIFTH CHAPTER

COMMUNICATIONS

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. - Telephone nets

The village of Cerrik [ ] communicates with Elbasan by telephone and telegraph.

SIXTH CHAPTER

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FOREIGN POLICY

FOREIGN POLICY

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1. - Foreign Visitors

Chineseo floor show visited the Cerrik Oil Refinery

Early in Autumn 1955 [ ] a 16-membered group of Chinese actors [ ] visited the Cerrik oil refinery.

Their performance lasted 30 minutes and it was free for the personnel of the oil refinery. Their program included a display of a rope dancer driving a single wheel bicycle, music and singing.

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